The Die Is Cast and Asia's
Billion Will See
It Through

Nippon Times

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

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NIPPON ARMY FLIERS HIT FLEEING TROOPS ON KIANGNAN PLAINS

Chungking Remnants Trapped And Strafed at Yanglinshih November 3

BIG YANGTZE DRIVE PUSHED

Japanese Vanguards Smash Foe's 1st Line Bases; Advance Toward Szechuan Border

Domei

AT X X BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 6.—Retreating remnants of the Chungking army in the enemy's second war sector are being dealt crushing blows at the hands of the Japanese Army Air Force in China which went into action on the auspicious occasion of Meiji Setsu on November 3, in cooperation with the grand operations now being staged by land units over the vast plains of Kiangnan.

On the morning of November 3, our Wild Eagles, in close cooperation with the land forces, cornered the remnants of the enemy's temporarily organized 9th, 98th and 195th Divisions in the Pashan Range, and strafed 2,000 of them at Yanglinshih, 33 kilometers south of Kunan.

Another Japanese Air Unit espied and hit an enemy force 3,000 strong west of Niulanhu, 13 kilometers southwest of Kunan. Advancing further in cooperation with our land forces, the Air Unit espied and showered heavy fire on 800 enemy troops.

Continuing its hot pursuit, the Imperial Air Unit, in close cooperation with the land forces, bombed and machine-gunned about 1,000 enemy troops that were fleeing westward.

Still another Imperial Air Unit machine-gunned enemy troops who were attempting to flee across the river from X X. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Make Sweeping Advances

Domei

AT X X BASE ON HUPEH FRONT, November 6.—Major operations have been opened along the upper reaches of the Yangtze by the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China in coordination with the Imperial Forces in Burma which are making sweeping advances through the steep mountain ranges of Yunnan.

Completing the crossing of the Yangtze from key points at X X, X X and X X late at night on X X day in pitch darkness, crack Japanese Units continued their advance. The vanguard Units have already smashed the enemy's first line bases at X X, X X and X X which Chungking has been vaunting as impregnable. With X X, another enemy key base near, these Units are making a surging advance toward the Szechuan border.

Completely taken aback, General Sun Lien-chung, the enemy commander has given orders that provisions be sent back to the rear in preparation for a retreat, reports indicate. Apparently sensing the arrival of a crisis decisive of Chungking's fate, General Sun has been sending reinforcements made up of the former Northeastern, Szechuan and other miscellaneous forces to the front line. The Imperial troops are frustrating these enemy moves at every turn.

Admits Advance

Domei

LISBON, November 5.—The Chungking Military Council issued the following announcement, as reported by Chungking dispatches:

"The Japanese Forces, mustered on the northern shores of Lake Tungting in northern Hunan Province, commenced on November 1 to advance simultaneously in the southwestern direction, protected by the Air Forces. On November 2 one of the Units had already advanced to the north entrance of Nanhsien. Another Unit appeared at the south entrance of the city on the morning of November 3, and are taking up their positions for double attacks. At the present Chungking forces in Nanhsien are engaged in fierce fighting with the Japanese Forces."

Graduation Exercises Held

Domei

MACASSAR, November 5.—The first graduation exercises of the Macassar Institute of Tropical Hygiene, which is fighting to crush the dreaded malaria disease, was held this morning for 38 graduates. Aside from those who will remain at the Institute to continue their experiments, others have been assigned to actual fields of work in the interior to combat the epidemic.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement, and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

Aspirations of New Philippines Revealed by President Laurel

States That Islands Seek Economic Self-Sufficiency And Spiritual Unity With All Asiatics—Promises Cooperation by All Filipinos

Aspirations and ideals, future plans in the fields of economy, defense and co-existence of the Philippines as a free and independent entity in the East Asiatic family of nations were clearly enunciated by President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines, Sunday morning, in an interview granted to the press.

Asked for his impression of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, at which he was an active participant, the Philippine leader replied, "It is impossible to describe a sentiment so deep and profound in the heart of a true Oriental.". He said that he had always believed that the peoples of Greater East Asia were entitled to play a role in world affairs but that this had been denied them up till now, through the various machinations of the dominating Powers, and that the East-Asiatic Nations had been unable to unite in a common cause. "In this respect," he said, "the war has proved a blessing in disguise for it has brought the leaders of the nations in East Asia together."

Second Important

Asked as to which of the five principles in the Joint Declaration he attached greater significance, President Laurel declared, "All of the principles are important, but for the Philippines, the second is quite important in so far as it lays down that co-prosperity is based on respect for mutual sovereignty and independence." The President explained that under American rule, the Filipinos had been presented a very dark picture of Japan and that they had not expected more than a puppet status, at best, under Japanese support. "But now," he said, "under the Joint Statement, true Philippine independence is not only a promise but the basic operating principle. I shall certainly emphasize this point when I return home."

Touching upon economic aspects, President Laurel stressed that this factor was very vital for, he said, "it is impossible to enjoy political independence without economic independence." He explained that steps had already been taken in this respect and that a National Economic Council, a sort of planning board, had been organized to study the problems confronting the Republic with a view to making it self-sufficient as well as to realize more revenue. The body is now looking into each and every aspect of the problem and is due to submit a report and recommendations within a month's time.

Asks for Spiritual Unity

Voicing his ideals and aspirations, President Laurel explained that he hoped for spiritual identification of the Filipinos with the other peoples of Greater East Asia as well as the preservation of unity and solidification among them through assurance of freedom and political integrity. "Politically, my ideal is that my country preserve its independence, economically, that it become self-sufficient, socially, that an attempt be made by all to avoid the 'inferiority complex,' and culturally, that they become identified with the rest of Greater East Asia in honoring what is Oriental."

Touching upon the defensive measures being undertaken in the Philippines, he declared that a Ministry of National Defense will be created in the future and that a Philippine Army will be established. However, he explained, that at the moment a Constabulary Force is being organized with about 10,000 men. He admitted the necessity of a larger force of between 40,000 to 50,000 in order adequately to maintain peace and order. The Constabulary Force, he stressed, is the starting point for a future Philippine Army.

A written statement to the press issued by President Laurel, prior to the interview, expressed the firm resolve of the Philippine Republic to further cooperate with Japan in the fulfillment of her sacred mission. The statement follows:

Form One Solid Bloc

The nations and peoples of Greater East Asia are organized into one solid bloc, in the interest of self-preservation and as an instrumentality for world peace and progress. They embrace mutual recognition of each other's sovereignty and independence, and mutual respect of each other's culture and traditions, which other peoples have failed to accord us in the past; they involve our economic development founded on the salutary bases of co-prosperity, co-existence and cooperation, and no longer according to the selfish demands of international finance;

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FINAL VICTORY IN WAR CERTAIN, CLAIMS TOJO AT HIBIYA RALLY

Asia's Dynamic Leaders at Hibiya Rally

Climaxing the meeting of Greater East-Asiatic leaders, a grand rally was held at Hibiya Park Sunday morning, attended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, President Wang Ching-wei, Prince Wan Waithayakon, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, President Jose P. Laurel, Prime Minister and Head of State Ba Maw and chief of the Provisional Government of Free India Subhas Chandra Bose. A thunderous cheer greeted the first public appearance of these representatives and observer to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. Prime Minister Tojo echoed the thoughts of Asia's billion when he declared that the rally was a "glorious event of the century" for here for the first time were gathered all the leaders who are fighting for the liberation of Greater East Asia.

120,000 People Wildly Cheer Six East Asiatic Leaders

RESOLVE RENEWED

Prime Minister Declares Foundation for Greater Asia Firmly Laid

Ultimate victory in the titanic war now raging in the Pacific was promised by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the People's Mass Meeting for the Solidarity of Greater East Asia held at 10 a.m. Sunday at Hibiya Park.

The Rally was sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Metropolis of Tokyo.

Over 120,000 people buried the spacious ground in the park to overflowing. There was a sea of people's uniforms in khaki and flags in variegation.

There was a large turnout of members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, various patriotic bodies, young men's corps, boys scouts, women's associations, chiefs of block and neighborhood associations and others.

The line-up of the participants over, Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association; Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis; the Ministers of State and the principal guests took their seats.

They were followed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines, Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of Burma and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who arrived amid thundering applause.

Imperial Rescript Read

The Chairman announced the opening of the Rally. Following worship toward the Imperial Palace and the singing of the national anthem, Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, read the Imperial Rescript declaring War on the United States and Britain. Then the whole assemblage offered a prayer for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, delivered the opening address on behalf of the sponsors.

Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Director of the East Asia Development Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was elected Chairman.

On the motion of Tsurukichi Maruyama, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a resolution of gratitude to the Imperial Forces was adopted unanimously.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo then rose. After expatiating on the significance of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations just closed, he stressed that, with the nations of Greater East Asia bound by iron unity, ultimate victory would be ours.

"There is no enemy capable of resisting justice and righteousness," Prime Minister declared, adding: "by virtue of the great victories won in the early stage of the war, we have acquired the position of strategic superiority which assures victory."

The Prime Minister pointed to the growing signs of strength among Japan's allies. "In Greater East Asia today," he went on, "the various countries in mutual trust and amity and assisting one another internally, and devoting their total strength externally, are crushing the counter-offensives of the United States and Britain . . . Turning to Europe, our allies, Germany and others . . . are valiantly carrying on their new military operations to crush the United States and Britain."

Resolution Adopted

The Prime Minister's address over, the whole assemblage, on the motion of Juji Yokokawa, Vice-President of the Diet Members' Association of the Imperial Rule Assistance Poli-

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PRINCE WAN LAUDS JOINT DECLARATION

Articles 2, 4 Form Foundation Of 5 Basic Principles, He Declares to Press

SEES STRONGER THAILAND

Thai Representative Says East Asia Assembly Was Epochal Success

Principles No. 2 and No. 4, coupled together, namely, the fraternity of nations based upon the respect for one another's sovereignty and independence and economic cooperation upon the basis of reciprocity, constitute the essential source from which the others of the Five Basic Principles of East-Asiatic Nations flow, in the opinion of His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, Representative of the President of the Thai Council, who was interviewed by representatives of the metropolitan dailies Sunday morning at the palatial residence of the late Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda in Komaba-cho, Meguro-ku Tokyo.

Speaking in perfect English, with a gracious mien indicative of high lineage, His Royal Highness made clear-cut replies to the questions submitted by several of the newsmen present, through two interpreters, Japanese into English and English into Japanese. The press interview began with the Prince making a statement at 9:10 a.m.

After the statement was read, His Royal Highness was requested to give his opinion as to which of the five principles, contained in the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations Saturday afternoon, he deemed the most essential and on which he would place the greatest emphasis.

Most Important Principles

"In modern times," Prince Wan Waithayakon said, "politics and economics are inseparable and, therefore, Principle No. 2 and Principle No. 4 should be coupled together, namely, the fraternity of nations based upon the respect for one another's sovereignty and independence and economic cooperation upon the basis of reciprocity. This constitutes the essential source from which the other principles flow."

The second question asked was what, in His Royal Highness' opinion, should be done in order to strengthen the close cooperation already existing between Thailand

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China, Manchoukuo Ready To Fight for Final Victory

Wang Lauds Joint Declaration—Thanks Japan For Aid

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China declared that the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration is quite unlike America's Monroe Doctrine as it does not stand for exclusivism, during a press interview at the residence of Baron Iwasaki, Takanawa, Shiba Ward.

The questions and answers that were exchanged at the interview, which was held before President Wang left for the People's Mass Meeting for the Solidarity of Greater East Asia, follows:

Q. On which of the five points of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration do you attach importance?

A. The five points make a consistent whole and it is difficult to say which is most important. I may say, however, that the first point is a general outline of the program of Greater East Asia construction and points 2 to 5 are an enumeration of the details of the program. Point 5 makes it clear that the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, quite unlike America's Monroe Doctrine, does not stand for exclusivism.

Q. What is the effect of the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance on Chungking?

A. War is a crucial experience to both belligerents, but when there is hope, adversities can be overcome. The Chinese populace in the peace zones are going through hardships, but they found a bright hope for the future on the day the Pact was concluded. For this I am grateful to Japan.

As a Chinese, I am really ashamed that Chungking still remains what it has been. But I am confident that they will awaken ultimately. The Pact of Alliance has convinced the Chinese people, as nothing else could have done, that Japan, far from intent on a conquest of China, means to aid their country. With China's independence duly recognized, the Chinese people have found a definite hope in the post-war days.

Opinion in Chungking is divided into three sections, one against and one for peace, and the other non-committal. We will bend all our efforts to bringing about a thorough understanding of the spirit of the Alliance in all quarters.

Q. What is the present situation with regard to commodity prices and

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Nation Is Strengthening Setup as Vital Supply Base, Says Chang

Manchoukuo will continue to strive hard to accomplish her mission as the supply base for Japan and China.

This was one of the salient points stressed by Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister and Representative of Manchoukuo to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which saw its successful conclusion on Saturday, in the course of a joint interview with the Japanese and foreign press held at 8:30 a.m. Sunday at the residence of Genzo Hattori, Shirogane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku.

"Manchoukuo is supplying tremendous amounts of agricultural produce to North China and Japan, including Chosen," declared Prime Minister Chang.

"In view of the fact that the war has called for an increased supply of foodstuffs to her allied nation, Manchoukuo is concentrating her efforts on the accelerated production of agricultural produce.

Defense Is Set

"At the same time," said the aged Manchoukuoan leader, "we have made perfect preparations for the defense of the North."

In reply to a question as to whether agriculture or industry will be given priority in his country's war efforts, Prime Minister Chang stated that both activities are equally important. Manchoukuo, he said, is exerting full efforts to increase agricultural production inasmuch as the supply of foodstuffs is essential for the stabilization of the people's lives.

"On the other hand," Prime Minister Chang continued, "much efforts are being made to bolster the production of iron, aluminum and other non-ferrous metals as well as of coal which are vital for the prosecution of a modern scientific warfare such as the one now being waged."

Asked for his views and convictions regarding the strengthening of cooperation among Japan, Manchoukuo and China for the successful prosecution of the war, Prime Minister Chang stated:

"The relations among the three Powers are becoming ever closer. As for the particulars of the special relationship among them, I should like to remind you of the Sino-Japanese-Manchoukuoan Joint Declaration issued three years ago.

"It is a matter for regret that while the three nations are so

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BURMA CARRYING ON FIGHT FOR VICTORY

Prime Minister Ba Maw States Country's Policy Is Now on War Footing

HAILS JOINT DECLARATION

Pledges Readiness to Give Assistance to Indian Freedom Drive

Burma today is a fighting nation and all national efforts are concentrated for the successful prosecution of the current war, declared Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma in a group interview with the Japanese and foreign press on Sunday morning. The interview was held on the second floor guest room of the residence of Hyogoro Sakurai, Adviser to the Military Administration in Burma, in Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, which was used as the headquarters of the Burmese Representative and Associates to the two-day Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in the capital since last Friday.

The dynamic Prime Minister of Burma, clad in a military uniform, on this day looked in every respect the fighting leader of the Burmese people. He appeared at the interview together with U Tun Aung, Cooperation Minister, and U Shwe Baw, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Prime Minister Ba Maw minced no words in outlining the basic policy of his administration and the position of Burma today. He said Burma is now the actual front line of the War of Greater East Asia and at this very moment facing enemy action, being bombed night and day. It is natural, therefore, he said, that the country's policy too must be on war footing: all efforts are coordinated to combat East Asia's common enemy.

Government's First Aim

The primary aim of his Government is war cooperation in all forms, the Burmese Prime Minister said. Since the military operations are left in the hands of the Japanese Forces, he added, his Administration is expending every effort to make secure the four essential civilian requirements—food, clothing, shelter, and transport—to maintain the civilian front of the Burmese nation.

The Burmese Prime Minister said he cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the civilian war front of a nation at war. There must be a perfect balance between

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UNITED ASIA CANNOT FAIL, AVOWS WANG

States That Ousting of Anglo-Americans From East Asia Only Negative Aim

President Wang Ching-wei, Chinese representative to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, has expressed his resolve to lead the whole Chinese nation in the splendid task of liberating East Asia completely from the Anglo-American yoke, in a note stating his impressions on the terminations of the conference written at the request of Domei.

In this note President Wang says: "The War of Greater East Asia is a war of the doctrine of common prosperity against the doctrine of colonization. It is a war of the Kingly Way against the Way of Usurpation. The significance of the War of Greater East Asia does not lie merely in its destructive character but also in its constructive nature. Its negative aim is to clear Anglo-American forces of aggression from East Asia while its positive aim is to establish the principle of common prosperity for all the nations of Greater East Asia.

"For the achievement of these aims, the fundamental prerequisite will be to unify the peoples of Greater East Asia in the spirit of mutual aid, reciprocity and death or life together, and thereby to survive together. The convocation of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations has for its aims the full manifestation of the moral spirit of East Asia based on the principles just mentioned, joint endeavors among the nations of East Asia for the shattering of the Anglo-American policy of oppression and exploitation based on their doctrine of colonization, fulfilment of the patriotic spirit of independence and autonomy and the full realization of the necessity of co-existence and co-prosperity. Consequently, I do not hesitate to declare that if all the nations of East Asia cooperate in that basic spirit we cannot fail to win the War of Greater East Asia and to achieve a great confederation of nations for common prosperity.

"For many years I have labored to harmonize patriotism for China with love for East Asia and I am glad that at last we have such a harmony in this great confederation of nations on which we are set. My wholehearted congratulations are with the results of the Assembly session. I have resolved to do my utmost to lead my nation to fulfil the mission of our ally Japan in concert with all the nations joined in a common front, to carry out the joint declaration adopted by the Assembly, to advance the cause of the peace movement, to complete the independence of China, to accomplish the liberation of East Asia and to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion."

Prince Wan Lauds Joint Declaration

(Continued from Page 1)

and Japan.

"The cooperation between Japan and Thailand is already developed to the fullest extent. Agricultural products and raw materials from Thailand are exported to the fullest capacity of shipping space available. Thailand, for her part, requires manufactured goods from Japan. If, Thailand, however, could obtain the necessary plants for the manufacture of certain essential goods, it would alleviate Japan's burden in having to supply such goods to Thailand, while the economic strength of Thailand would be enhanced, bringing about in turn even closer economic cooperation than heretofore."

Countries Cooperating

"In fighting the War of Greater East Asia shoulder to shoulder, how are the two countries cooperating at present, especially in the military sphere?"

"Thailand has cast in her lot with Japan and she has a fixed determination to continue her military cooperation with Japan to the end. How such cooperation is being carried on and will be carried on is a military secret."

"The people of Japan are aware that Thailand feels the greatest sympathy for the unfortunate people of India, especially in their hour of need, the terrible famine that is striking them down. Just what is Your Highness' view on the matter?"

"The famine in India has attained such proportions that the Indian Government cannot be absolved from their responsibility. Nations on this side, therefore, cannot very well help to solve the problem unless and until the territory concerned comes within their control or, in other words, comes to be liberated. The liberation of India will come through the action of the Provisional Government of Free India with the assistance of the Japanese Empire and her Allies."

"Have the territorial claims of Thailand been completely satisfied through the recent acquisitions of the two Shan and four Malai States, or does Thailand still claim other territories formerly belonging to her but now still in other hands?"

"Thailand has recovered all her territory seized by Britain and all that had been at issue with French Indo-China. Thus she has no further claims in the legal sense but eventually, I think, the principle of nationality will be settled and some more adjustments made to make Thailand a one whole nation."

"Will Thai troops participate actively in the War of Greater East Asia outside the frontiers of Thailand?"

"Ah, I should be betraying military secrets to the enemy were I to answer that question."

'What new plans has Thailand to further cultural ties with Japan, for instance, through Buddhism?"

"Particulars of such efforts are expected to be given out in a few days by Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan."

Text of Statement

The following is the text of the statement issued by His Royal Highness:

"Nearly three years ago I came on a mission to this country: it was to negotiate a territorial settlement with France under the mediation of the Japanese Government. As a result of that mediation, a just solution of the question was reached. It was one further step towards the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for Japan has shown her concern for peace and stability in this region and also her desire to see justice prevail in Greater East Asia.

"With the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand joined Japan at once as her ally and the Thai Armed Forces have been fighting with great valour and endurance, side by side with the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces. The relations between the two countries are marked by intimate friendship, close cooperation and perfect understanding; and Japan has very generously recognized the incorporation into Thailand of four States in Northern Malai which Thailand had lost to Great Britain and two Thai States in the Shan region. The Thai Government and people are deeply grateful to Japan for this generous act.

"Japan has shown to other countries in Greater East Asia the same friendship and goodwill as she has shown to Thailand; and the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which has just been held in Tokyo is a concrete evidence of the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Unqualified Success

"The Assembly has been an unqualified success and the Joint Declaration issued as a result of its deliberation marks a new era in the history of Greater East Asia and of the world in general, for the principles of justice, of respect for one another's sovereignty and independence, of close cooperation upon the basis of reciprocity and of the development of culture are fundamental principles of international relationship which are a solid rock of security and permanency.

"The members of my delegation and myself have enjoyed the most cordial hospitality and we would like to record our most grateful appreciation and thanks. We shall return home as closer friends than ever of Japan and we shall not fail to tell our people at home of the fixed determination of the Japanese people to win this war. For this they have our best wishes and fullest support in every possible way."

The Past Week in Review

Enemy Fleet Dealt Big Blow In Battle Off Bougainville

In the battle in the Southwest Pacific which is daily mounting in fury, our Forces between the night of October 31 and the morning of November 2, sank or damaged 14 enemy warships, four transports and numerous smaller vessels off Bougainville Island, and shot down 250 planes, 201 of them in an unprecedented feat over Rabual in New Britain Island, it was revealed in an Imperial Headquarters' communique on November 5.

The toll exacted from the enemy fleet was, sunk: five cruisers, three destroyers, and two large-sized transports; damaged: three or four large-sized cruisers, two destroyers and two large sized transports.

Meanwhile, two enemy aircraft carriers and four cruisers were sunk by Imperial Naval Air Units in the waters south of Bougainville Island on the evening of November 5 when Japanese airmen discovering enemy mobile forces attacked them, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on November 6.

Enemy Forces Hit Hard In New Guinea Island

Imperial Units operating in and around Finschhafen and in the area south of Madang, on New Guinea Island, are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters early last week.

In the fortnight period ending October 29, our Units caused the enemy to abandon 2,648 bodies in the Finschhafen area, and blasted 10 enemy guns, ammunition dumps in two places and supply dumps in three places.

The Japanese Units in the sector south of Madang, which are still continuing their daring attacks on the enemy, inflicted losses of not less than 1,000 since the latter part of September.

The same communique disclosed that our operations in the area of the Chinese-Burmese border are progressing satisfactorily. Having cut off the retreating routes of the Chungking forces west of the Nu River, our Units are now engaged in annihilating the enemy at every point. Up to October 27, the enemy had abandoned 1,020 bodies.

Meanwhile, another Imperial Headquarters' communique issued on November 5 disclosed that five enemy warships were blasted by the Japanese Navy Air Units near Mono Island.

Enemy Remnants Face Annihilation in Shansi

The Spokesman of the Japanese Forces in Shansi Province revealed that the Japanese Forces in mopping-up operations against Chinese Communist remnants in Shansi Province, from the latter part of September up to the present, found more than 5,850 enemy bodies abandoned on the battlefields and took about 1,080 as prisoners.

The Japanese Forces also smashed more than 70 enemy military establishments, he added.

The Japanese Forces operating against enemy remnants in the Taiyueh sector, started action on October 2 from a point east of Chehchiu, Shansi Province, and have steadily advanced southward with its spearhead already penetrating into Tsechow, Chianghsien sector.

It was further revealed that another Japanese unit commenced operations against Communist remnants lurking in the mountainous regions in the northwestern part of Shansi Province on September 29 and are carrying on mopping-up operations in the sector.

Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations Opens

The epoch-making Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was opened auspiciously and in a solemn atmosphere in Tokyo on November 5 attended by Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, President Dr. Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma. The Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, Subhas Chandra Bose, also attended the Assembly in the capacity of observer.

The Assembly was called for the purpose of striving vigorously for the attainment of their common objective by the six great nations of Greater East Asia. It is the mission of the assembly to bring about neighborly friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, at the opening session of the Assembly, sounded the keynote of the gathering when he assured his distinguished audience that "Japan, by overcoming all difficulties, will do her full share to complete the construction of Greater East Asia and contribute to the establishment of world peace which is the common mission of us all".

Bose Arrives Here to Express His Gratitude

To express his gratitude to Japan for its recognition of the Azad Hind Government, Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Tokyo on October 31.

In his first interview with resident foreign correspondents since assuming his post as Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, he declared that the slogan, "Onward to Delhi," is spreading like wildfire among Indians not only outside India but in India as well.

"This is the first time since the great fight in 1857," he declared, "that the Indian people are going to take up arms against the British under the leadership of a Government of their own."

After outlining the reasons for his present visit in Tokyo, Mr. Bose pointed out that nearly three million Indians in East Asia, backed by the Indian National Army of the Provisional Government of Free India, are behind him and his cause. Thus, he said, "Not even our enemies can belittle the importance of the Provisional Government."

New Ministry of Munitions Created

The entire Government structure entered a new stage on November 1 with the creation of the New Ministries of Munitions, Transportation and Communications, and Agriculture and Commerce. Opening ceremonies of the new Government departments were held on November 1.

Through the creation of the new Ministries, an epoch-making renovation of the administrative framework of the Government for the expeditious and effective prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia was completed.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who had just been appointed concurrently Minister of Munitions, said in a statement issued on the occasion of the opening of the new Government service, that inasmuch as the manner in which the Ministry of Munitions is operated may well decide the course of the war, the new Ministry is from top to bottom firmly resolved to fulfil the needs of warfare in every way possible.

President Wang Hails Alliance With Japan

The Treaty of Alliance between Japan and China concluded on October 30 was hailed by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China in his address at the ceremony marking the signing of the treaty. He declared that the new treaty is regarded as a grand outgrowth of the friendly feelings existing between the two countries and the moral spirit common to the two nations of the East, and that the National Government and the people of China will carry out the terms of the treaty with earnestness, zeal and determination.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu declared that the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance is the vindication of the true form of Sino Japanese relations. It is in accord with heavenly truth and, at the same time, the road to the resuscitation of East Asia, he added.

He further stated that the spirit motivating the conclusion of the Pact is analogous to the spirit that prompted that granting of independence to Burma and the Philippines and that this spirit is the backbone of the construction and rehabilitation of Greater East Asia.

Indian Famine Is Aggravating

Although the Indian Viceroy Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell has personally inspected the famine conditions in Calcutta and announced emergency measures to cope with the situation, the food situation in Bengal Province shows no improvement whatsoever.

On November 1, 178 persons were taken to hospitals in Calcutta alone and 76 of those already in the hospitals died as the result of starvation. Furthermore, 168 more patients entered the hospitals on November 2 and the number of deaths totaled 84 on this day.

It is reported that Wavell is planning to summon in the near future another session of the All India Food Conference to discuss the recent food situation in India.

Philippine Aspirations Discussed by Laurel

(Continued from Page 1)

they envision the cultivation of friendly relations with the rest of the world, unmarred by the blight of race prejudice and discrimination; they champion the revolt against a return to prewar conditions of misery and injustice, and espouse the cause of scientific and cultural progress as well as the post-bellum utilization of resources throughout the world to alleviate the sufferings of mankind. These aims are definite and unmistakable. To secure these ends, the members of he Asiatic bloc are pledged to a solemn pact of self-defense.

To Preserve National Heritage

"With malice towards none, we the people of Greater East Asia are determined to preserve intact and inviolate our national heritage; to live our own life free from outside interference; and to secure to ourselves and our posterity, our rightful place under the sun. Henceforth, we shall ourselves work out our own salvation, realizing as we do more than ever now that our destiny is in our own hands, and that our future is what we ourselves make it. The civilization of the East was already old when the forefathers of the present harbingers of the much-vaunted Western civilization still roamed the wilds of Europe. Imbued with the zeal of faith and enthusiasm of action, and inspired by the memory of our ancestors who sired many civilizations, we shall rediscover the hidden sources of their strength, tap the limitless reservoirs of their wisdom and experience, and so recast our modes of life that we may be able to evolve in our hemisphere a racial, cultural and economic hegemony that shall be a credit to the creative genius of the East.

"The Filipino people I am happy to assure you, are sparing no efforts to be able to contribute their utmost to the security and progress of Greater East Asia. Conscious of their high duty to maintain inviolate the independence and integrity of their country, while at the same time subscribing to the principles of co-existence, cooperation and co-prosperity, which inspired the program of establishing an economic hegemony in this part of the globe, they are ready and willing to endure greater hardships and to make further sacrifices to enable Japan to fulfill her sacred mission."

PARLEY AT MOSCOW DISCLOSES DISUNITY

America, Britain Believed to Have Made Big Concessions To U.S.S.R.

By Our Political Commentator

The conference of the Foreign Ministers of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union, which got under way in Moscow on October 19, was over on October 30, and a communique bearing the signatures of the three Foreign Ministers concerning the results of the conference and a joint declaration whose signatories included Chungking, consisting of seven articles, were published, according to reports.

According to the joint communique the countries concerned reached agreement on the points that America, Britain and the Soviet Union are to create a special machinery designed to secure a common front against the Axis and that after the war independence is to be restored to Italy, Austria, Greece, Jugoslavia, and France.

Reports from other sources indicate that America and Britain acquiesced in the demand of the Soviet Union for the establishment of a second front.

The three-power conference among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union, had been a question since the Casablanca conference of January this year. America and Britain had repeatedly asked the Soviet Union to take part in the proposed conference but the Soviet Union did not show itself ready to accept. It was seen that the conference would not be easy of realization. The recall by the Soviet Union of Ambassador Maisky to Britain and Ambassador Litvinov to America about the time of the opening of the Quebec Conference of last August caused great consternation to America and Britain. Subsequently, it was only after the elaborate operations conducted by America and Britain with great difficulty, including concessions to the Soviet Union on the Mediterranean question, that the conference materialized.

It was not to be wondered at that the attitudes of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union in the conference were divergent. The Soviet Union persisted in stressing proposals concerning military operations against Germany, centering about its demand for a second front.

Britain was intent on making the conference the occasion for it to reach an agreement on the fundamentals of the solution of not only the Polish question but also various political questions in Europe.

America was anxious to get the Soviet Union to agree to the post-war undertakings based on the Atlantic Charter which had been conceived by the former.

If we surmise from what has been published as the results of the conference, all the things demanded by America and Britain failed to materialize and all that was achieved by the conference was an agreement of views on matters concerning the conduct of war against Germany, including the second front question. With regard to the Polish question and pending political questions in Europe, it seems that no concrete decisions were made. All this shows that America and Britain were under circumstances which left them with no choice other than to make great concessions to the Soviet Union.

As for the joint declaration in which Chungking took part, it had to do only with matters concerning postwar problems. The inclusion of Chungking among the participants in the declaration was nothing more than an attempt on the part of America and Britain to make use of Chungking in the conduct of propaganda. The conclusion is inescapable that the part of Chungking in the conference and in the declaration was absolutely worthless.

CO-EFFORT IN SOUTH AMAZES YAMAGATA

Returning Envoy to Chile Is Confident in Victory; Meets Manila Press

Domei

MANILA, November 6.—Japanese Minister to Chile Kiyoshi Yamagata declared that he was deeply impressed on seeing how wholeheartedly the inhabitants of the occupied territories are cooperating in the work of constructing Greater East Asia, when interviewed on the exchange ship Teia Maru, which arrived at Manila today.

"I have made no preparations to express my impressions," began Minister Yamagata, "but it is a matter of extreme regret to me that I have done nothing to merit the concern that has been shown toward us by the people in Japan. I was pleased to find the stores in Shonan filled with goods and the whole city enveloped in a brisk atmosphere.

"In spite of the fact that war is being waged, plenty of automobiles are to be seen in the streets of Shonan. The only aspect that strikes me as different from pre-war Shonan is the presence of Japanese soldiers.

"The degree of cooperation shown by the native inhabitants for the reconstruction of the occupied regions surpassed our imagination. My confidence in the attainment of the construction of Greater East Asia has been immensely strengthened.

"We were given permission to leave the ship this afternoon, and from 6:30 p.m. we attended the consolation party given for our benefit at the Metropolitan Theater, under the auspices of the Japanese Embassy and the Army Press Section."

U.S. Athlete Missing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 5.—United States army pilot, Lieutenant Thomas Harmon, who was considered the best halfback in American intercollegiate football in 1939-40 as a member of the University of Michigan football team, has been missing since October 31 in action in China, and his parents were accordingly notified last night by the War Department, according to a report from Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Harmon enlisted in the United States Air Corps in November 1941 and was transferred to China from North Africa last summer.

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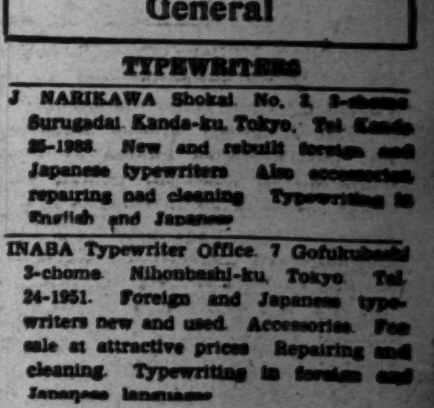

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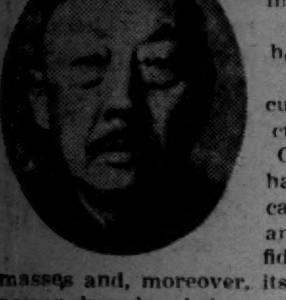
MANCHOUKUO BASE OF VITAL SUPPLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

closely and harmoniously united, the Chungking regime alone lacks understanding and is pursuing a separate course.

The Manchoukuo leader pointed out that whereas at first the Chiang regime united itself with the Anglo-American Powers with a view to utilizing the latter for its anti-Japanese resistance, it is at present being utilized by America and Britain for restraining Japan's striking force.



Continuing he declared: "Under the current circumstances, Chungking has lost its casus belli and the confidence of the masses and, moreover, its resistance power has already become negligible. We earnestly hope that the National Government will annihilate Chungking influences as early as possible. When Japan, Manchoukuo and China realize perfect unity among them, the major objective of the War of Greater East Asia will have been achieved."

Prime Minister Chang added that the Joint Declaration adopted on Saturday at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, when it is published in Chungking, will deal a heavy moral blow to the Chiang regime.

Queried to which of the five principles of the Joint Declaration he attaches the greatest importance from Manchoukuo's standpoint, the visiting leader remarked that all of the five principles are equally important and that by realizing the five points completely, the time for which the current war is being fought will be accomplished.

In referring to the prevailing famine in India and the independence of that country, Prime Minister Chang said that he cannot help entertaining profound sympathy toward the starving masses in that very rich country. He also revealed his conviction that the vigorous movement started by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, will be responded to by the suffering population of India and that the miserable condition in that country will come to an end in the near future.

Lauding Netaji Bose, the aged leader said:

Lauds S. C. Bose

"I met him for the first time at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and felt that he is a true patriot who has devoted everything to the cause of Indian independence and will continue to do so. I tender my respect to Mr. Bose for his devotion to the struggle for freedom."

Asked for his view regarding the Chungking Communist troops, Prime Minister Chang declared that they are hardly anything more than groups of bandits, lacking in definite principles. As Nanking's political influence is further strengthened, they will follow the course of natural extinction, he said.

The last question to be posed by a Japanese newspaperman was what plans the Prime Minister had for propagating the principles of the Greater East-Asiatic Joint Declaration among the people of Manchoukuo. To this, Prime Minister Chang pointed to the Concordia Association which is functioning in close cooperation with the Manchoukuoan Government to propagate the national policies among the population, and declared that he was convinced that the same organ will successfully carry out the work.

Statement Follows

The text of Prime Minister Chang's statement follows:

In connection with my visit to Japan to attend the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to grant me an Imperial Audience and also to command me to attend a Court Luncheon. Before everything else, I must express my profound awe and gratitude for the great honor conferred upon me. In the next place, I must say that it is my great joy that I was able to attend the Assembly which promises a new epoch in the history of East Asia.

It goes without saying that the world order and prosperity should be established only by harmonious interdependence and mutual assistance among all nations. However, several hundred years of Asiatic history has indeed been one, not of cooperation but of aggression and subjection—by America and Britain. The two Powers, ever vigilant as vultures, resorted to every means of encroaching upon the territories of East Asia and of exploiting and persecuting its peoples solely for the sake of their own good. Thus, they have almost come to the point of attaining their inordinate ambition of enslaving the whole of Greater East Asia.

Under such circumstances Japan rose to fight for the victory of justice and righteousness over wrongs and evils. In no time East Asia was entirely cleared of the poisonous influences that had been nurtured by America and Britain and their deadly clutches were broken asunder, thus reviving the original prestige of East Asia.

While being engaged in a war of tremendous scale and severity on the one hand, Japan is endeavoring on the other to put into practice the lofty idea of the establishment of an ideal East Asia—with regard to China, Japan has abolished its extraterritorial rights, retroceded Concessions and Settlements, transferred the enemy properties and more recently concluded the Pact of Alliance; in her relations with Thailand, Japan recognized the incorporation of the four Malai States; the long-cherished independence was given to Burma and the Philippines. As the Provisional Government of Free India has come into being, Japan again took the lead in its recognition. As the result, a new light of life has been cast upon the whole East Asia, and unity of thought and conviction has come to exist among its component countries. The gigantic system for the construction of Greater East Asia has now been well established.

It is indeed a matter of great moment as well as significance that, at this time, the representatives of the various friendly nations of East Asia have been brought together in conference.

At the same time I cannot but be extremely grateful for the guidance of the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, the bravery of the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy and for Japan's noble spirit of self-sacrifice as well as her energetic driving force, that jointly made this epochal Assembly possible.

Over 10 years ago we in Manchoukuo overthrew the regime of the war lords, the veritable tools of the Anglo-Saxons and, professing to regain its true Asiatic characters, established a moral state of racial concord and harmony. Since then we have conquered one difficulty after another, both domestic and international, with the kind assistance and untiring support of Japan, achieving an unprecedented prosperity of the country. In a Precept, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo desired that we should, in accordance with the principle of common defense and the spirit of oneness existing between Japan and Manchoukuo, cooperate with Japan in her war efforts, and has graciously set an example by ordering the suspension of the work on the new Palace as well as by having contributions made of metal goods in the Imperial Household. Deeply impressed, the 40 million people of Manchoukuo are today competing with one another to produce more iron, more coal, more foodstuffs, in fact, more of everything that may add to the fighting strength of their allied nation.

Fulfilling Their Tasks

On the other hand, the Manchoukuoan Government is giving special attention to the fostering of the country's next generation, with stress on the reformation of education and the inculcation of the spirit of service to the State. In other words, by endeavoring in the so-called Second Plan of Construction, in the defense of the North, we in Manchoukuo, a strategic base so to speak, of northern defense and East Asian construction, are trying to express our thanks and to respond to Japan's support and assistance and to fulfill important tasks allotted to us under the exigencies of war.

Although, today, the entire world has been turned into a possible theater of decisive and relentless warfare, the various countries of East Asia, proverbially spacious in area and abundant in produces, have been able to meet here to be united in complete harmony, and in organic entity to march vigorously ahead with absolute faith and confidence toward glorious victory. This having been done, I am without an iota of doubt that final victory will indeed be ours to have.

Last but not least, I wish to express, on behalf of the Manchoukuo Delegation, our heartfelt thanks to the Japanese Government and people for the most cordial reception accorded us. May the almighty bestow upon each member of the Japanese nation vigorous health with which to prosecute momentous war efforts until the day of final and decisive victory.

LARGE CHIANG FORCE GIVEN DEADLY BLOW

Army 'Eagles' Active in Lake Tungting Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, November 6.—A Unit of the Imperial Army Air Force which, in close cooperation with the Imperial Land Forces is inflicting heavy losses on the Chungking troops in the Sixth War Zone, discovered a huge enemy force retreating westward from X X to the south of Lake Tungting early Friday morning and dealt it a deadly blow.

Meanwhile, another Unit of the Imperial Air Force attacked a large enemy force around X X, forcing it to flee in confusion.

P.I. STUDENTS WIN BASKETBALL MATCH

Filipino and Manchoukuo Boys In Tokyo Fete Meiji Setsu With Friendly Game

Meiji Setsu became a real holiday for the Filipino Government Scholars to Japan when they won a friendly basketball match against the Manchoukuoan students now studying in Tokyo. The game arranged by the International Students' Institute, was held to foster friendship among the students from abroad now in Japan.

The Filipino students, after a brief ceremony at the International Students' Institute commemorating Meiji Setsu, arrived at the Manchoukuoan Students' Gymnasium in Iidabashi at about 10:30 a.m. They were accompanied by their teachers, and their comrades from Annam, Malaya, Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

After a brief ceremony befitting the occasion, led by the Dean of the Manchoukuo students, the game started punctually at 11:20 .

It was a fast game right from the start, with both sides guarding tightly. De Leon of the Philippines broke the ice exactly 1 minute 47 seconds from the start of the game with a beautiful "rimless" shot from the side. The Filipinos then followed up with several punctures by Eddie Vargas, captain of the visiting team. The first quarter ended 12-2 in favor of the Philippines. With the entry of new blood from the reserves, Manchoukuo staged a surprise box by piling up a series of shots by their star players, narrowing the margin to 16-11 at lemon time.

In between quarters, both sides kept up a barrage of cheers for their teams. Manchoukuo won applause for her "clap cheers." The Filipinos excelled in their prize "locomotive yells."

The third half was a whirl of players for both sides, everyone puncturing the hoop from time to time. At times, the Manchoukuo boys got dangerously close, but a last minute spurt kept the margin at a safe 26-21 in favor of the Philippines at the end of the 3rd quarter.

The last quarter was the most thrilling, with both sides putting in their best players. The Manchoukuo boys put up plenty of steam, dropping the spheroid in the basket as often as it came their way. But the Filipinos, not to be outdone, kept up point for point. With the Vargas brothers leading the rampage and with renewed vigor and determination, the boys went out for more blood. De Leon of the Philippines slipped in the last shot a few seconds before the whistle, bringing the score to 33-28, a victory for the Philippines.

After the game, courtesy cheers were given by both sides and friendly congratulations exchanged, with a hope of once more enjoying each other's company in the near future. Two pretty Annamese girls presented the winning team with a big bouquet of chrysanthemums. Eddie Vargas, as captain, expressed sincere thanks and gratitude for the kind thoughts of their comrades as well as to the Manchoukuoans.

The mainstay of the Filipino team were the Vargas brothers, Eduardo and Ramon, who piled up 13 and 12 points respectively. Excellent guarding by Jose B. Velarde kept the shooting Manchoukuoans to a minimum. Other players of note were De Leon, Dominguez, de Asis, Osias and Lavides, who contributed much to the victory of the team.

The game over at a little past noon, pictures were taken of the visitors and greetings once more exchanged. The party then set out for a little get-together luncheon at Fujiya, on the Ginza. Short talks by representatives from Annam, Malaya, Sumatra and the Philippines, as well as songs, lent color to the atmosphere.

It may be worth mentioning here that the Filipino Government Scholars won in a recent game of baseball with the International Students Institute Baseball Team, at the school athletic field. In the Athletic Meet held by the Institute for its students, the stalwart Filipinos won the General Championship with 107 points, Burma following with 88 points and Malay-Sumatra third with 70 points. This latest victory is another feather in the cap of the Philippine Students now in Japan.

MINISTER LIN ARRIVES HERE

Will Represent China at East Asia Youth Conference

Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China and Chief Secretary of the New People's Movement Promotion Committee, arrived here at 3:30 p.m. Saturday.

Mr. Lin will represent China at the Greater East Asiatic Youth Leaders' Conference to be held here on November 12 and 13.

FINAL VICTORY IN WAR PROMISED BY PRIME MINISTER TOJO AT RALLY

(Continued from Page 1)

tical Association, adopted a unanimous resolution for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Then the representatives of the countries of Greater East Asia rose by turns and declared their unflinching resolve to fight on until the United States and Britain are crushed.

H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, representing the Axis nations, delivered an address in which he expressed the resolve of Germany and her allies in Europe to keep up the fight, in coordination with Japan and the other Greater East-Asiatic Nations, for the building up of a New World Order.

After the singing of the "Umi Yukaba," a patriotic song of Japan, the whole assemblage, led by Governor Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis, cheered Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor. Ryutaro Nagai, permanent Director of the General Affairs Departments of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, led the assemblage in three cheers for Japan's allies and other Powers friendly to her.

The representatives of the countries of Greater East Asia retired while the "Patriotic March" was being played, and the significant and lively event came to a close at 1 p.m.

Prime Minister Tojo's speech follows:

In spite of the fact that we are in the midst of a great war, we are assembled here today at this People's Mass Meeting for the Solidarity of Greater East Asia by welcoming Their Excellencies representing respectively the Republic of China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, Burma and the Provisional Government of Free India. This is indeed a great and auspicious event in the era of Showa and together with you, I want to express my deep felicitations

The representatives of the countries of Greater East Asia assembled in our capital, having held the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and having reached a complete agreement of opinion after frank discussions of matters concerning the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and concerning the policy of constructing a new order in this part of the world, and renewing their determination through increasing co-operation to accomplish their important common mission, made known to the world yesterday the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. In other words, the various countries of Greater East Asia, in accordance with the five principles—namely, the establishment of an order of common prosperity and well-being based on justice, the ensuring of the fraternity of nations by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence, the enhancement of culture and civilization of Greater East Asia by developing the creative faculties of each race, the acceleration of economic development through close co-operation on the basis of reciprocity, and the contribution to the progress of mankind through the abolition of racial discrimination—have strengthened further their determination to successfully prosecute the War of Greater East Asia in co-operation with one another, to construct a Greater East Asia and thereby contribute toward the establishment of world peace and they proclaimed this clearly to the world.

As you are already aware, the situation in Greater East Asia has undergone a radical change since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Once the Imperial Forces advanced, the aggressive influences of the United States and Britain in East Asia for many years have, in a brief space of less than a half year since the opening of the War, been driven out by virtue of skillful strategy and valiant fighting demonstrated everywhere. On the other hand, the new undertaking of constructing Greater East Asia is now steadily making its great strides. Meanwhile, Japan and Manchoukuo are growing in their intimate relations based on one virtue and one mind, and Japan and China, leaving aside all the past circumstances, have cemented anew their close relations as allies, reverting to their original East Asian character. The relations between Japan and Thailand based on their alliance have also made new and great progress. Burma, emancipated from many years of British oppression, has become independent, while the Republic of the Philippines, liberated from the deception and exploitation of the United States, has also made a glorious emergence. Moreover, with a view to liberating India from the ruthless Anglo-American oppression and to achieving independence, liberty and prosperity which have been the age-long aspiration of 400 million people leadership of the Provisional Government of Free India led by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Thus, in less than two years since the outbreak of the present War, the foundation of a new Greater East Asia has already been firmly established and now the representatives of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations, gathering together in our capital and holding a great conference of epochal nature, have achieved brilliant results, and today this mass meeting has come to be held. This, I believe, is the glorious event of the world as well as of this century.

In Greater East Asia, today, the various countries in mutual trust and amity and assisting one another internally, and devoting their total strength externally, are crushing the counter-offensives of the United States and Britain.

All Aid Each Other

That our sworn enemies, the United States and Britain, would repeat their so-called general counter-offensives relying upon their material strength we have, of course, anticipated. But there is no enemy capable of successfully resisting justice and righteousness. The War of Greater Asia is, indeed, a sacred war of crushing the unjust and vindicating the just. The just and righteous cause is clearly on the side of our countries of Greater East Asia. Therefore, it goes without saying that the ultimate victory will be ours. Moreover, by virtue of the great victories won in the early stage of war we have acquired the position of strategic superiority which assures victory. Furthermore, in conformance with grand scale and bold military operations, Japan, by reorganizing her internal structure to conform with the decisive stage of the war, is making a vigorous progress for the epochal and speedy expansion and strengthening of her fighting power. Besides, the countries of Greater East Asia are further strengthened in their determination to collaborate with Japan closely and crush the Anglo-American counter-offensives with their combined strength, thereby bringing about a permanent stability of Greater East Asia. Herein lies the reason of our growing conviction of sure victory.

Turning to Europe, our allies, Germany and others, with their internal solidarity growing firmer and firmer, are valiantly carrying on their new military operations to crush the United States and Britain.

Thus, with the conviction of sure victory and with inflexibly strong will to fight, we are determined to carry on to a triumphant conclusion of the war. It is surely a source of profound gratification to me as well as to you that we are able to express through this mass meeting such conviction of sure victory and inflexible fighting spirit of ours.

In conclusion, I wish to congratulate once again this memorable mass meeting attended by the representatives of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations and reiterate the determination of the United Greater East Asia and our firm faith in sure victory.

NEW E. ASIA SET-UP HAILED BY STAHMER

Founded on Moral Basis, He Says at Hibiya Mass Meeting; Stresses Victory Aim

German Ambassador to Japan H. G. Stahmer lauded the peoples of East Asia for having erected the edifice of a New Order founded on a moral basis and a common conviction, in an address delivered at the People's Mass Meeting for the Solidarity of Greater East Asia, held at Hibiya Park on Sunday.

In expressing the firm conviction of Greater Germany and her allies in Europe, Ambassador Stahmer declared: "We are immutably resolved to fight in close unity with Japan and the emancipated countries of Greater East Asia until common victory has been won and just peace established."

Ambassador Stahmer's address follows:

Excellencies and Gentlemen:

Deep significance is to be attached to this People's Mass Meeting for the Solidarity of Greater East Asia at which the leading statesmen of the Japanese Empire and other countries of Greater East Asia have gathered together to make a unanimous declaration of their grand ideal of building up a New Order in this part of the world.

Those present here today have declared, to comrade and foe alike, the unflinching resolve of their respective Governments and peoples. They have also pledged to march forward, in complete unity and with a common resolve, toward the attainment of their common goal.

Excellencies and gentlemen, I am sure you will be filled with joy and pride when you look back upon the great achievement that has been made by your mutual cooperation. Under the wise leadership of the Japanese Government, you have taken in hand the grand undertaking of building up a peaceful New Order in Greater East Asia the very while that the war is in progress, and have already accomplished the major part of that undertaking. You have ousted from Greater East Asia for good the Anglo-Saxons who, imbued with greedy motives, were bent on the exploitation of that region. You have thereby consummated the historic undertaking of attaining freedom and emancipation and erected the edifice of a New Order founded on a moral basis and a common conviction.

These facts vindicate the righteousness of the grand scheme embodied in the Tripartite Alliance concluded on September 27, 1940 among the countries wedded to the cause of establishing a New Order in Greater East Asia and in Europe.

In the name of Greater Germany which I represent, and in that of the European parties signatory to the Tripartite Alliance, therefore, I am very happy indeed to express my hearty congratulations to you who represent various countries of Greater East Asia.

Greater Germany and her Allies in Europe are engaged in a titanic struggle for the realization of their common goal, namely, the ejection of domination by countries which have nothing to do with Europe and of building up a New Order in Europe.

Greater Germany and her Allies in Europe are immutably resolved to fight in close unity with Japan and the emancipated countries of Greater East Asia until common victory has been won and just peace established.

JOINT DECLARATION IS PRAISED BY WANG

(Continued from Page 1)

food supply?

A. We must eliminate difficulties which can be eliminated in the interests of the war's prosecution. I am grateful to Japan for its economic aid.

Q. How do you propose to enhance the political prestige and economic power of the National Government?

A. Unification of national thought, maintenance of peace and order and productivity expansion — these are the prerequisites.

President Wang's statement follows:

"I deem it a great honor to be able to participate in the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations which has a far-reaching significance in world history. Particularly, I am deeply impressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's address, as well as the addresses by the Representatives from other countries in East Asia.

"During the past one century, the United States and Britain resorted to all impossible measures for the realization of their policy of aggression and exploitation in all parts of the world. British aggression, which started in the South Seas Region, caused the outbreak of the Opium War in China, while the United States aggressed East Asia via the Pacific.

"With the East Asiatic nation imperilled by the United States and Britain, Japan came forward and intercepted and checked the realization of the foxy Anglo American ambitions in Asia. However, the United States and Britain, which did not give up their ambitions even in the face of such a blow, resorted to various machinations in an attempt to estrange and cause the East Asiatic nations to fight among themselves.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the Anglo-American influences in East Asia were completely swept away and the result of their aggression exploitation was blasted thoroughly by Japan. All the races within Greater East Asia cannot be too thankful to Japan for safeguarding East Asia.

Japan Comes Forward

"Japan, which attributed the evils in East Asia to the Anglo-American policy of aggression and exploitation, took a step forward for the complete overthrow of their traditional policy so that the American and British influences might be destroyed completely. Thus, Japan substituted aggression with co-existence and replaced exploitation with co-prosperity, so that all the races within East Asia might achieve independence and autonomy, mutually respect their respective sovereignty and independence, promote culture through the enhancement of initiative and harmony, and adopt a reciprocal policy in economic relations for the ministering to each other's wants.

"Such fundamental principles of Japan are in direct contrast to the traditional policies of the United States and Britain. Japan's principles are trully Asiatic principles based on morality and thus they differ from Western self-interested ideals.

"The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which was sponsored by Japan, aimed at enforcing the true spirit of morality by means of the combined strength available through the collaboration of East Asiatic nations. Such a gigantic contribution will not only serve as the very foundation for eternal friendship among the various countries within Greater East Asia, but will also serve as the basis for the permanent peace of the whole world.

"The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Revolution, once remarked that the restoration of Japan marked the turning point in Asia, and the truth of this statement is being demonstrated today.

"The abrogation of unfair and unequal treaties by China through Japan's support, which was strongly preached by Dr. Sun in his Greater Asia Principle, is being realized one after the other.

"Recently, I signed the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China with Japanese Ambassador to Nanking Masayuki Tani. Now, I, as the representative of China, participated in the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and signed the Joint Declaration. I consider this a great honor. I firmly believe that all the other Representatives present at the Assembly were similarly enthusiastic, confident and convinced. I am fully confident that the objective of the War of Greater East Asia will be attained thoroughly and the construction of Greater East Asia successfully consummated. Moreover, I firmly believe that the achievement of these objectives and the accomplishment of these missions depend solely on the individual as well as the joint efforts of all the races within Greater East Asia.

Stresses Total Efforts

"Japan has already manifested her strength and ability to the full extent and is now safeguarding East Asia. Our newly rising nation, as well as the other countries in East Asia are urged to give all they have for the consummation of the war and the accomplishment of the construction of Greater East Asia.

"The glorious task of constructing Greater East Asia can be realized only when all the races within East Asia make individual and joint efforts together. The policy of aggression and exploitation which was adopted by the United States and Britain in the past has now been completely shattered, while their machinations to estrange the countries in East Asia have been thoroughly frustrated.

"Whatever tricks they may resort to, the United States and Britain will not in the least influence or dampen our firm belief and conviction. We will not accept their oppression again, we will not believe in their deception again.

"We strongly believe and am firmly convinced that Greater East Asia will be thoroughly liberated and the rays from Greater East Asia will come to shine upon the whole world provided the nations within Greater East Asia make all-out efforts.

"I wish to take this occasion to express my highest respect to Japan as well as to the other friendly nations of East Asia."

U.S. TO USE PAPER 'CHUTES

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 6.—The United States Navy Department announced today that paper parachutes will be used hereafter to drop materials and arms to the land forces, according to Washington reports.

The non-availability of silk, essential for parachutes, had caused the American forces to resort to the use of rayon, nylon and other substitute materials. The utilization of paper for the manufacture of parachutes is another attempt to overcome the silk shortage.

Will Clarify Objectives

Domei

MANILA, November 5.—Commenting on the Assembly of Greater East Asia, which is now being held in Tokyo, Mr. Emilio Abello, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview said that the meeting is certain to result in better understanding and effective cooperation among the participating nations.

"A good thing," Mr. Abello said, adding, "the conference was held this time because it gives all free and sovereign nations of East Asia an opportunity to discuss common problems relative to the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

"Since no details of the conference is yet available, it is not possible at this time to say to what extent the Philippines can contribute to the conference. We may say with certainty however, that the conference is bound to clarify objectives which free nations of East Asia will pursue singly as well as collectively in order to advance the common welfare of East Asia," he concluded.

Meets Egyptian Premier

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 5.—Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, who is visiting Cairo, conferred with Mustapha Nahas Pasha, Premier of Egypt, today, according to Cairo reports.

BURMA PUSHES ON FIGHT FOR VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

the military and the civilian fronts. "Therefore, recognizing the vital necessity of war cooperation, we have created within our Government a Cooperation Ministry to carry out this important task," Prime Minister Ba Maw added.

Asked to give his general impression of the historic two-day session of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, Prime Minister Ba Maw definitely stated that the conclave held in Tokyo marks a turning point in the history of the world. "There never has taken place any event more important in Asia" was his terse comment. Then he added, "The people of East Asia have never before met like this."

Turning to the epoch-making Joint Declaration adopted at the last day session of the Assembly, the Prime Minister said that every one of the five great principles enunciated in the Joint Declaration is important to every nation of Greater East Asia. All the articles are fashioned in a masterly way, he said, adding that equal emphasis must be placed on all points which must apply simultaneously to all nations of East Asia.

Burma Ready to Assist

When the question "What are the concrete plans for assisting the Indian independence drive?" was presented, the Burmese Prime Minister paused for a moment and took off his horn-rimmed spectacles and proceeded. "The struggle for national freedom must be fought by the people themselves," he said. "The Indian issue is for the Indians themselves to solve. But Burma is prepared to assist the Indians in many important ways."

Then the Prime Minister outlined the following three points why Burma can be helpful in successfully assisting the Provisional Government of Free India under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose: (1) Obviously Burma is the base of operations against the British by the Indian National Army and Burma is willing to offer cooperation in this direction. (2) Burma's moral and political support is a tremendous weapon for the Indian independence campaign. (3) Burma's material resources and the local knowledge of frontier territory are additional helpful factors.

Questioned on the recent offer of rice made by the Burmese Government to relieve the Indian famine situation, especially in Bengal Province, Prime Minister Ba Maw deeply regretted the inhuman attitude taken by the British Government in rejecting the proposal. He said he was greatly disappointed because he made the offer to help the Indians in all sincerity at heart. Since the British have refused to cooperate in this humanitarian proposition, Prime Minister Ba Maw said the only course open now is direct action. "We must march as soon as possible into India and deliver rice to the needy Indians. We must ask the Indians to wait for us and help us carry rice to their doorstep."

In this connection, the Burmese Prime Minister emphasized importance of the food question not only for the Indian people but for any fighting nation. That is why, he said, one of the primary duties of his Government is to make the food front secure.

Dr. Ba Maw at the conclusion of the interview stated that he had come to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations as one of the Representatives to fight for Greater East Asia and to build a Greater East Asia. He expressed his hope that all East Asia will understand the position of Burma as a front line of East Asia and if Burma breaks down, all East Asia will suffer. He pointed out the statement made by President Wang Ching-wei of China at the Assembly that all East Asia must administer to each other's need and emphatically stressed the close cooperation necessary in all fields by the nations of Greater East Asia.

Throughout the interview Prime Minister Ba Maw appeared at ease showing no signs of fatigue despite the strenuous Assembly sessions on top of the long and arduous journey. Present at the interview were over 20 members of the press in addition to officials of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and the Board of Information.

Yoshizawa Sees Decoux

Domei

HANOI, November 5.—Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, called on Governor General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux at 4 p.m. today and conferred with him for about two hours.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1943

The Results of the Assembly

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations has ended. Weighty consultations have been conducted, inspiring speeches have been delivered, a memorable declaration has been proclaimed, and profound comments have been given to the public by the representatives upon the completion of their labors. Soon the participants will be speeding away to the far reaches of the vast area of Greater East Asia, and one of the most important events of all time will have passed into history. But the influence of this great Assembly will not end with the return of the representatives to their scattered homes. On the contrary, this influence will come to loom larger and larger in the affairs of mankind as the conference itself recedes into memory.

Both for the present and for the future, the Assembly has yielded magnificent results whose significance will grow more and more impressive with the passage of time. Even aside from any tangible results, the fact that such an assemblage as this was held at all is a phenomenon of the greatest significance. That representatives of six independent and sovereign nations of East Asia, embracing the oldest, largest, and most populous region in the world, have been able to meet on a basis of intimate friendship and complete equality is in itself a thrilling demonstration that a new era has dawned over this venerable continent. That these representatives have found themselves in such complete and ready accord on the fundamental principles of their national policies is an inspiring proof that this new era is destined to be an era of unprecedented harmony and happiness.

Specifically, for the present, the Assembly made clear in unmistakable fashion the united aim of the nations of Greater East Asia in waging war upon the United States and Britain. That aim is nothing less than to defend and preserve their national existence. For many years the selfish forces of Anglo-American imperialism have held East Asia in bondage and have thwarted the proper development of this region. Fortunately, Anglo-American power has now almost completely been driven away, but the United States and Britain still are trying desperately to restore their evil sway. It is to smash this attempt and to make safe forever their newly attained existence as truly free nations that these countries of Greater East Asia are fighting the present war. The Assembly has made clear how united these nations are as to this war aim and how resolutely determined they are to push their joint war to successful conclusion. It is a promise of hope to fellow-Asiatics like the Indians who still remain to be redeemed, an augury of doom to the Anglo-American enemy, and an assurance of glory for the invincible might of the united nations of Greater East Asia.

For the future, the Assembly made clear the eternally sound moral principles and the constructive practical measures whereby harmony and peace can be established in the world. Through its Joint Declaration of November 6, 1943, which stands out as a shining beacon in the darkness of the present war-torn world, it pointed out how harmony among nations and peace throughout the world may be attained. Based on the principle of justice; proclaiming equality, neighborly amity, mutual aid, and reciprocity as the requisites of a fair international society; providing for the cultural autonomy and advancement of all peoples, for the abolition of racial discriminations, for economic development through reciprocal mutual aid, for the opening of natural resources freely to those who can best make use of them for the benefit of mankind at large; abjuring narrow exclusiveness and advocating a broad international friendliness, this Joint Declaration will [illegible]ome to be hailed with ever-mounting ac[illegible]m as a supreme contribution to the ad[illegible]ment of world civilization.

[illegible] the present, war until victory; for the [illegible]osperity and peace everlasting. [illegible] the results made sure by the [illegible]h has just ended. These are results which will flow out from the Assembly chamber to change eventually the veritable destiny of the world.

Roosevelt Repudiated

The overwhelming victory scored by the Republican Party in the off-year elections in the United States last Tuesday has put a sour taste in the mouth of President Roosevelt. Of that there is no doubt, because when asked to comment on the election returns, he rudely told newspapermen at his press conference on Friday that the only comment he could make was that he was greatly interested in the "returns from Italy, the Southwest Pacific and the China war theater."

Incidentally, the "returns" from the Southwest Pacific theater of the war, as revealed in the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters last Friday and Saturday, must certainly be of a shocking nature to Roosevelt. The announcement on Friday revealed that the Imperial Forces sank or damaged 14 American warships, four transports and numerous smaller vessels off the island of Bougainville between the night of October 31 and the morning of November 2. The announcement on Saturday revealed that the Imperial Navy Air Units scored another smashing victory on November 5 south of Bougainville by sinking two enemy aircraft carriers, two heavy cruisers and two other cruisers or large destroyers. These results, plus the election returns, must be cause for sleepless nights for Roosevelt.

A definite Republican trend, which is interpreted even in America as a repudiation of the Roosevelt administration, was shown in the off-year elections. The Republican candidates scored a smashing victory in not only the key eastern seaboard contests but in other long known Democratic strongholds. Especially significant were the victories of two of the Republican candidates. In New York, right in President Roosevelt's home state, Joe Hanley, actively supported by Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Wendell Willkie, was elected lieutenant-governor over William Haskell, Democratic candidate supported by President Roosevelt and James A. Farley, former Democratic national chairman, by a majority of more than 300,000 votes. Even more significant was the result of the mayoralty race in Philadelphia. Acting Mayor Bernard Samuel, running on the Republican ticket, defeated the Democratic candidate, former Ambassador William C. Bullitt, a close friend of President Roosevelt. Bullitt's defeat must have been painful indeed to the haughty chief executive in the White House because he had actually spoken a good word for the former American Ambassador to Paris and Moscow on behalf of his campaign.

Another heavy blow was dealt Roosevelt by the election of Republican Simon S. Willis over Democrat J. Lyter Donaldson for the governorship of Kentucky, whose constituents have been ardent supporters of the "New Deal" since 1936. Significant also was the victory of former Governor Walter Edge, Republican, over Vincent Murphy, Democrat, in the race for the governorship of New Jersey by a majority of more than 100,000 votes.

It is no wonder Harrison Spangler, Republican national chairman, interpreted these returns as a death blow to any fourth term movement for Roosevelt. His statement that one state after another has rebuffed the "New Deal" and that "next November the voters will turn to a Republican President and a Republican Congress and get our country back on the American road" certainly cannot be laughed away by Roosevelt. Spangler's enthusiasm and Roosevelt's worry can well be understood when it is considered that by the results of Tuesday's election, the Republicans have increased the number of state administrations under their control to 26; that these states account for well more than the 226 electoral votes necessary to elect a President and Vice-President, and that these are equivalent to more than 38,000,000 of the 49,-500,000 popular vote cast in the presidential election in 1940.

Frank C. Walker, Democratic national chairman, and other Democratic leaders have attempted to belittle the election results with the contention that there was nothing national at stake. But it is significant that the New York Daily News has attributed the Democratic defeat to "disapproval of the administration at home and neglect of the Pacific front."

The election returns constituted a clear manifestation of the attitude of the American masses today. Their manner of living has been upset by the war which Roosevelt foisted on them. They do not know what their country is fighting for. They do not know when the war is going to end, and they see only the inevitable result of more and more difficulties. No wonder they are complaining and are beginning to hit back at the administration whenever they can. The election on Tuesday was such an opportunity and the masses took it.

PROFILES

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Admiral Teijiro Toyoda

(From the Nippon Sangyo Keizai)

President of one of the biggest companies in Japan capitalized at ¥800,000,000, chairman of the Iron and Steel Control Council, the first and biggest control council in the country, economic adviser to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the capacity of councillor to the Cabinet, and a full-fledged Admiral—all these four top-notch positions are combined in the one person of Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company.

Forty years of life on the sea have hardened his wide, open features and given him that certain youthful vigor akin to all sailors. Possessed of a deep, hearty laugh that belies his age—fifty-nine years—wide shoulders and sturdy legs, Admiral Toyoda is also noted for his amazing fund of technical knowledge and a piercing acuteness of mind. His speech comes straight from the shoulder, clear cut and certain. He is also characterized by a certain wry humbleness that at once takes him out of the ranks of supermen of whom one is apt to think of when first meeting him and places him among ordinary humans.

A brief outline of his career will show what kind of man Admiral Toyoda is. First of all, he was a sailor for forty years, having graduated at the head of his class at the Naval Academy in 1905. In the Spring of 1941, Admiral Toyoda resigned his post as Vice-Minister of the Navy to become the Commerce and Industry Minister in the second Konoye Cabinet. Here in his first civilian role, he was immediately marked out as a man to watch for the astute manner in which he ran his department. His career as Commerce and Industry Minister, however, was short-lived, for three months later, the Konoye Cabinet resigned en bloc.

With the formation of the third Konoye Cabinet, Admiral Toyoda again was appointed, this time, as Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Minister of Overseas, and in this role he worked hard during that delicate period just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The brief tenure in office of Admiral Toyoda saw the conclusion of an agreement with France for the joint defense of French Indo-China, the freezing of Japan's assets by the United States and Britain, the ban on exports of scrap iron from the United States to Japan.

With the failure of the Konoye Cabinet to come to an agreement with the United States and its subsequent resignation, Admiral Toyoda also went. He was, however, immediately elected president of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company in November in succession to Hachisaburo Hirao, former Minister of Education and economic adviser to North China, and in the following month, December, he became concurrently chairman of the Iron and Steel Control Council. In March of this year he became economic adviser to the Tojo Cabinet.

Although he early became known for his capability in the business of politics as well as in the politics of business, Admiral Toyoda, however, is no loud-mouthed, stuffed-shirt politician. His diligence in work is now famous. Almost from the first when he took over the post of president of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, he became known as a "regular hell-driver." One of the first things he did when he became president of the company was to call all the heads of the different departments into his office and give them a pep talk. From then on, things in the old Japan Iron Manufacturing Company began to move. During the short period of only four months from December, of last year, to March, this year, record after record was broken in production output in every department until all existing records since the establishment of the company were shattered. Production now at the company is hitting its highest peak.

An amusing incident revealing the incessant drive and energy characteristic of the Admiral is told among iron and steel circles. For the first time in his life, Admiral Toyoda was laid up in bed with illness last year. Looking up at the ceiling all day long, he was constantly thinking of the conditions at the foundries, iron ore and various other problems connected with iron and steel production, and invariably called up his secretary two or three times a day in order to hear the latest reports.

One day it happened that the head of one of the iron works of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, Mr. Miki, came to Tokyo, and as the president of the company was ill, he decided to call upon him to cheer him up. However, before Mr. Miki could say a word, he was cut off by the words of the president from his sick bed asking numerous questions about the foundries and the difficult job that he had to take over. The astonished Mr. Miki, who had come to inquire after the president's health found that he was being consoled instead, and he returned to his work filled with some of the determination and drive of the president. He was later heard to have said that he will never forget his feelings at that brief meeting, which, he said, no doubt contributed much to bringing himself and his workers closer together. With the development of the War of Greater East Asia and the insatiable demands being made upon the iron and steel industry for increased output, Admiral Toyoda is fighting with all the power at his command for his country.

BRITISH DOMINATION OF INDIA DENOUNCED

Independence Cry Stirs Blood Of All Indians

By GORO NIWA
(From the Shukan Asahi)

The living conditions of India are miserable. It seems incredible to me that a race of people who had once acquired a high civilization have fallen to such a state of degradation. The Indians in the northern part of the country who have access to the wide fertile plains of Hindusten surely could have attained a more substantial form of living.

Why is India called England's treasure house? Why does England guard it so dearly? The answer is that the territory is vast and the population is dense, because the total amount of rice, cotton, tea and jute production is so large. Moreover, India exports from 450,-000 to 460,000 tons of wheat each year.

In other words, the condition of the people is immaterial beside these prepossessing factors. It is enough that the total amount of production increases.

Why a race of people so superior in the past should be confronted with such depressing conditions is a question that is often preplexedly asked. The stock British answer is that it is due to the defects of the social order or the caste system. In my mind there is no doubt that the appalling situation in India today is clearly due to British imperialism—the Zemindar system.

I had heard about the existence of this system, but it was not until my visit to India that I actually realized its effects for the first time. This system was forcibly set up in 1757, at the time of Robert Clive, who was England's leader in that famous Battle of Plassey. In this encounter, he met the native Indians, and the Portuguese and French who had established themselves in India, and gained supremacy over them.

The English authority was established, and the oppression of the Indian people began. The East India Company, which had been granted a charter for the development of Indian trade, instituted a tax system which was designed to enrich its coffers. A certain person was made to undertake the payment of taxes of a certain piece of land. If this person paid the stipulated amount of taxes, that land was his to do as he pleased. He usually divided the land up into small parts and loaned it to others, and the person that borrowed it, rented it again to still others. When the conditions were at its worst, the land sometimes passed through the hands of 50 persons. In this way the price of the land rose by leaps and bounds, with the land rent rising abruptly in proportion. The land was thus infinitesimally ydivided and the farmers made to go hungry.

There is no system which is as cruel as this one, but from the standpoint of tax-collectors, there is no source of revenue which is so lucrative and secure. In the past, this was a potential fortune of the East India Company, but now it is increasing the wealth of Britain. The crops which are produced after days of back-breaking toil, are all taken away from the farmers. The Indians slave in the hot sun and sow their seeds, but they do not reap the harvest. They are driven from one debt into another: they are born in debt, live in debt, and leave a debt for their descendants when they die. This is the type of people who live in the region to the north of Bombay, where agriculture is most thriving.

Actually the miserableness of the conditions there is beyond imagination. Instead of saying that the people live, it would be more fitting to say that the people have one foot in the grave. India may be called the treasure house of England, but her people are on the verge of starvation. This is the normal peacetime conditions.

Today the situation has been aggravated grossly by the wartime policy of Britain. On October 25, 1940, Alexander Rogers crossed over to India to direct the Eastern Military Supply Conference which was held at New Delhi. The members of this conference were made up of the respective representatives of the home government and those of her dominions, and they conferred upon the topic of self-sufficiency in military supplies for the English colonial territories east of the Suez. It was decided that India is to furnish steel, wheat and jute, and in February of last year, the Eastern Military Supply Council was established at New Delhi. India became the base for the distribution of military supplies, and for that reason, an exceedingly great quantity of materials was exported to the various British possessions.

About the time I left, I saw fully loaded ships leaving Bombay and Karachi with cargo for the British forces in Africa and Western Asia.

About this time, when there was a tremendous shortage of food within India, the Imperial Japanese Forces made their brilliant advance into Burma, which culminated in Burma's independence. As a result of this move, 1,500,000 tons of rice, which India had imported each year from Burma, ceased to flow into that country. The shortage of foodstuffs is not an easy problem to solve, and to add to this grief is the fact that England is not able to use her transportation routes freely. The India Ocean has become a perilous place due to the presence of the Imperial Navy. The coastal sea routes are continually being harassed.

Stories are frequently told of the uprisings in Bengal Province due to the recent food shortage. These uprisings are instigated by the poor illiterate people who make up 90 per cent of the population, and who are desperately fighting to stave off starvation. The death rate in India is deplorable, and the average death age for men is 23 or 24, while that of women is a year longer, about 24 or 25. Infant mortality is the highest in the world. With these facts bared, the so-called English gentleman's disguise falls off, revealing the wolf. Regardless of how much the Indian people may suffer from a lack of food or better living conditions, he is not the least bit concerned. He has the power of authority in his hands, and uses it to oppress the people. He believes that matters can be settled with the gun or sword.

However the resounding cry for Indian Independence has reached the far corners of the country's borders. Now is the time for the Indian people to rally to the call. A strong propelling force is now stirring the blood of the Indian people.

The Call of Mother Asia

By TOSHI GO
President of the Nippon Times

Last Saturday I was so fortunate as to be among the favored few who were privileged to witness the final session of the historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. Naturally my mind thronged with many impressions and my heart surged with various emotions as I looked over what I knew was one of the most momentous scenes in all the history of the world.

The impressiveness of the setting in the not large but stately conference chamber of the imposingly magnificent Diet Building, the extremely simple but chaste and tasteful decorations, the dignified appearance of the participants in formal cutaway or serious-looking service uniforms with a dash of color furnished by the picturesque costumes of some of the Burmese delegates, the intense earnestness and fiery zeal of the speakers, all contributed to the spectacle which moved me as no other scene had ever moved me before. But one thing seared itself into my consciousness above all else, and that was the over-powering feeling that this gathering was a soul-stirring reunion of blood brothers.

As I looked at the faces of the participants, I was struck by the obvious similarity of their features, by the similarity of their very expressions, by the similarity of the gleam in their eyes. More than with mere physical appearance, I was struck by the similarity of thought and spirit which the similarity of appearance expressed. Somehow it was a strangely familiar appearance, an appearance which struck me, as a Japanese, as something I had always known. Here, I felt, all were brothers, not merely in a figurative sense, but literally as sons of the same Mother Asia. Japanese, Chinese, Thai, Manchoukuoan, Filipino, Burmese, Indian—Asiatics all, and therefore, brothers.

The words of one of the representatives, spoken a few minutes earlier, came back to me with particular force. "As I look around now, my thoughts go back to the meetings which political circumstances forced me to attend in the West. There, people met together, were polite to each other, laughed, discussed the weather among many other things. But always I felt there like a stranger among strangers, like a Greek slave in ancient Rome. It is impossible to exaggerate the feelings which are born out of an occasion like this. For years in Burma I dreamed my Asiatic dreams. My Asiatic blood has always called to other Asiatics. In my dreams both sleeping and waking, I have always heard the voice of Asia calling to her children. Today, for the first time, I hear Asia's voice calling again, but this time not in a dream. We have come together, Asiatics in answer to the call, to the voice of our mother."

These eloquent words of Dr. Ba Maw, I thought, expressed my own impressions exactly. I too have lived many years in the West, and I too have often felt that no matter how polite individual Westerners were to me personally, they could never feel as one with us or truly understand our interest. I too have felt that only Asiatics could really understand and work effectively for the welfare of Asiatics, and I too have longed for the day when all Asiatics would be able to push aside the artificial barriers which Western intruders had set up between us and work together hand in hand for the common well-being of Asia. As I looked upon the Assembly Saturday, I felt that that day had at last come, that the ties of blood had prevailed at last, that as long-lost brothers who had found one another again we were about to restore the fortunes of our one Asiatic family.

As I noted the obvious sincerity and fervor with which all the speakers stressed this realization of oneness which all of them apparently realized with overwhelming force, the conviction became solidly implanted in me that never again could this unity be broken. Whatever the fortunes of war, whatever the strains future problems may create, whatever the form future world organization might eventually take, the consciousness of blood brotherhood which this Assembly had crystallized could never be dissolved. The oneness of Asia is a fact so fundamental, so elemental, so natural, and hence so inevitable that once realized, it could never again be lost.

All the speeches of the several representatives significantly dealt with the problems of all the countries of East Asia. Not one of them dealt exclusively with the problems of their own country alone. One after another, the speakers showed their warmest concern in the welfare of the others, showing a sympathetic understanding and love for the welfare of all. This complete lack of self-centered individualism, this eagerness to help one another, this wise breadth of view demonstrated above all the uncomparable unity of these brothers of the blood. This spirit of all for one and one for all, I felt, expressed the essence of the unique spirit of Asiatic brotherhood.

I thought what this meant for all of us. I felt sure that never again would Asiatics ever fall to the status of slaves of Western masters. Never again would Asiatics tolerate exploitation and oppression at the hands of alien invaders. Having found the strength and courage which comes from unity, the peoples of Asia will now go on, surmounting whatever formidable obstacles may still remain, to safeguard their free existence, to extend their common prosperity, to blossom forth in their own cultural brilliance, give free reign to their own spiritual glory—forever.

This must be so, I felt sure, because no other region on earth can boast of a population so numerous or so industrious, of resources so abundantly rich, of a culture so mellow and enlightened, of a spirit so exalted and consecrated. With these precious elements of Asiatic strength now welded into one, pulling together in joint endeavor with a single aim, no force can be mustered in all the world to stop the advance of Asia to its rightful glorious destiny, a destiny which will spread light and happiness to all mankind. In the Joint Declaration which the Assembly acclaimed as if in spontaneous response to the inexorable pull of a surging tide, the countries of Asia, I felt, were sending forth a charter of hope proclaiming a new life of happiness and peace to the entire world.

So as I watched the Assembly complete its sessions Saturday afternoon, I felt moved as I had never felt moved before, for I knew I had seen with my own eyes and felt with my own heart-beat the birth of a new Greater East Asia which would bring new hope to the world.

FINAL AXIS VICTORY IN WAR CERTAIN

Japan Growing Stronger Daily, Says Reader's Digest

By MOTOSABURO TAKATA
(From the Hoso)

Lately, the enemy has been repeatedly counter-attacking. What is their aim? These operations hardly affect the general situation as the enemy themselves well know. The London Times in an editorial on July 14 said, "American military operations in the Solomon Islands are not counter-attacks, but merely a defensive measure for Australia." The official organ of the Chungking regime also states, "The fighting in the Solomons has no great effect on the general situation of Greater East Asia because it does not strike at the heart of the military strength of Japan."

The enemy has been completely defeated in every battle and the impregnable position of the Japanese Forces has been consolidated in the whole Pacific area. It would seem strange if the enemy did not try to alter this situation. The defensive area of our fighting forces covers the entire land and sea of the Pacific. Although the enemy's land, sea, and air operations against the defending Japanese troops may be superior at some points, what effect does it have on the whole battle front? The enemy well realizes what little effect the taking of one tiny island in that broad and spacious area will have on our impregnable defenses.

Knows Own Weakness

The enemy knows best that he can not recapture the lost territories in Asia as long as the Japanese Army and Navy exist. In the meantime, the work of constructing a new order in this area is being systematically carried out, together with the increase of military strength essential for the prosecution of the war.

Independence to Burma and the Philippines and the restoration of treaty rights to China prove that Japan's object in Asia is not one of aggression. The enemy's war aims have been thus dealt a fatal blow. They now have no purpose to fight for and no means to attack us except through guerrilla warfare. The present counter-attacks can in no way break down the center of the military strength of Japan. The enemy is striving to interrupt the construction of a New Order in Greater East Asia through guerrilla warfare. This is the true aim of the enemy's counter-attacks.

War cannot be won without sacrifices. Mr. Maung Kin of Burma, in his prize-winning thesis on the establishment of New Order in Greater East Asia says, "The various races participating in the great scheme for the construction of Greater East Asia must bear a responsibility greater than the profits they hope to gain." Mr. Trenchino of the Philippines says, "Full cooperation without regard to sacrifices must be given Japan in the fight for victory. That is the only way to pave the way to prosperity for the various races of Greater East Asia." It would be a simple matter to smash the enemy, Britain and America, with the peoples of Asia cooperating with this understanding for the prosecution of the war.

The London Economist declared recently, "As long as Japan embraces Greater East Asia, Japan will increase her military strength all the more." The enemy boasts of huge production of war weapons in a plan for a counter-offensive, but Japan has East Asia's abundant war materials. We can compete with the productive power of the Anglo-Americans with the increase in our production of these resources.

Intimidation Useless

The American tactics of intimidation through the announcement of her military figures has no effect upon us. For example, America boasts that her fighting force will number 10,420,000 men by this year. But, even if she were able to do so, it would be impossible to equip her forces to fighting efficiency. The last World War has shown us that it takes 10 workers to equip and feed one soldier. Thus, America will need 104,200,000 laborers to provide for a fighting force of 10,-420,000. But, judging from the total disregard by Americans for the enormous consumption of war supplies in their operations, they may need 20 workers to keep one soldier going. Therefore, the entire population of the United States cannot keep her forces up to fighting trim. America may be able to produce 100,000 planes a year, but she hasn't enough trained men to man these craft.

It is also the same in shipping. Here, Japan has power and confidence. One former American newspaperman in Tokyo wrote in the Reader's Digest, "In half a year, Japan will be able to replace all her lost shipping. Every second, every minute will enable her to acquire vast quantities of war materials to consolidate her positions to impregnability." The situation is exactly as he has described it. Victory is certain with the concentration of the whole strength of the peoples of Greater East Asia in war efforts.